

1887. NOW READY. 1887.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

FOR 1887.
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.
(TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE).
COMPLETES, WITH APPENDIX, PLANS, &c., &c.,
Royal 8vo, pp. 1,150, £5.00.
SMALLER EDITION, pp. 775, £3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date and is again an increase in bulk. It contains DESCRIPTIVE and STATISTICAL ACCOUNTS OF, and DIRECTIONS FOR, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, and other ports.

De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.

De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.

De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.

De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.

De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.

De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.

De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.

De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.

De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.

De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.

De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.

De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.

De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.

De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.

De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.

De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.

De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.

De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.
De Lading Directory, Kowloon.

INTIMATIONS

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, AND
MANUFACTURERS OF
A B E R T E D W A T E R S.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Established A.D. 1841.
THE SHANGHAI DISPENSARY,
Established A.D. 1841.
BOTICA INGLESA, 14, Escalita, Manila.
THE CANTON DISPENSARY, Canton.

THE DISPENSARY, Fookchow.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Tientsin.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Hankow.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business to "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour, no supply is limited.

MARRIAGE.
At St. John's Cathedral, on the 19th April, by the Rev. F. A. J. Gao, Rector, son of the late Joseph St. John, Esq., of Hongkong, to Anne, daughter of John St. John, Esq., of Southwick Crescent, Hyde Park, [1816]

The Daily Press.
HONGKONG, APRIL 20th, 1887.

THE SANITARY BOARD at a recent meeting passed a resolution urging the Government, in view of the overcrowding in native tenements in Victoria, to dispose during the current year of as much Crown land as may be available in the vicinity of the town for building purposes, with a view to facilitating the erection of new houses. It is unlikely that the Government will take any action on this recommendation until the report of the Sanitary Board has been presented and duly considered. This report, it is understood, is almost ready, and will shortly be sent in. The subject is one of pressing importance and it is in every respect desirable that the report should be made public without any unnecessary delay. It is easy to understand that in reference to some Commission, affecting, say, the administration of particular departments of the service, it may be considered expedient to obtain the decision of the Secretary of State before making the report public. The present case, however, is entirely different. The question involved is one which directly affects the interests of every resident in the colony, from the highest to the lowest, and that in no way touch administrative matters of a confidential character. We trust, therefore, that as soon as the report is sent in it will be laid on the table of the Legislative Council and made public. In former days it was usual to publish reports of Commissions locally, if the Governor thought it desirable, without any instructions from the Secretary of State on the subject. This went on until the Contagious Diseases Commission set. Governor HENNESSY sent an advance copy of the report of that Commission to the House of Commons before the Secretary of State had himself received the report. This of course placed the Secretary of State in rather an awkward position, and he wrote a despatch to the Governor pointing out the impropriety of his action. This has since been construed into a direction that no such report was to be published until it had been forwarded to the Colonial Office and instructions on the point had been sent out. We believe this was not the meaning of the Secretary of State, who, according to our reading of the despatch, simply desired that the report should not be exposed to the unpleasantness of finding private members of the House of Commons in possession of information which had not yet reached himself, that is, that the report should not be sent to private individuals in England a nail in advance of those sent to the Colonial Office. At all events, it must be presumed that some discretion on such subjects is left to the Governor, and if the report is not spontaneously presented we hope one of the unofficial members of Council will call for it, in order to elicit either the report itself or an explanation.

The subject of the overcrowding in Victoria is one of the gravest importance both from a sanitary and an economical point of view. A draft Public Health Bill has been prepared by the Sanitary Board which deals with the subject. This Bill has not yet been made public and we are unaware of the nature of its provisions. One thing, however, is certain, and that is that it is of little use trying to diminish overcrowding in existing tenements unless space can be found for the surplus occupants elsewhere. If this were attempted the only result would be to put up rents and make them such a burden on the labouring class as would constitute a worse evil than that which it is sought to remove. If the Government were to act upon the recommendation of the Sanitary Board and dispose suddenly and forthwith of as much Crown land as is available in the vicinity of the town for building purposes it would, if the land were offered on easy terms, lead to a great extension of the town and to an appreciable reduction of rents. The relief, however, would only be temporary; rents would in a few years work up again to their present level, and the fortunate purchasers of the new ground would realise handsome profits at the expense of the public revenue. The system pursued at present in fixing the terms of sale of Government land into value it according to the approximate market value of neighbouring property. This is the only fair system. Government land is not the property of the community, and it is not

more reason why the community should part with its property for less than its true value than there is why a private owner should do so. If it does, the difference between what it receives and the true value goes into the pocket of the capitalist, and in no way benefits the tenant. It is possible, however, to carry this principle too far. The Government is the chief owner of land, and as such has the power to a large extent of controlling the market rates. If it sits on its property the price of land in the market goes up; if it lets it out freely the market goes down. The happy mean is therefore what has to be sought for. The report of the Land Commission may perhaps throw some light on the difficult question as to how this mean is to be found.

Although overcrowding is so severely felt in the city the land already in occupation is not as a rule used to its best advantage. As land becomes scarcer and the growth of the city onwards is checked we must build upwards. As we heard it expressed the other day, "God charges, no Crown rent," and landlords can build up towards heaven without any extra charge beyond that required for bricks and mortar. The tendency is decidedly in this direction, and almost in every case where rebuilding is required the old ones are made better than the new ones. Three storied houses are replacing two storied ones, both in European and Chinese tenements, and recently a large block of four storied Chinese houses was put up, an experiment which seems to have been highly successful. The new wing of the Hongkong Hotel is five stories high, and we believe it is in contemplation to add two more stories to the house recently acquired by the Company at the corner of the Praya and Pedder's street, making that also a five storied building. It is not likely that the houses of Hongkong will ever rival those of Edinburgh old city in height, but we imagine that ten or twenty years hence two storied houses will be comparatively rare and four and five storied ones not at all infrequent. There are also sanitary advantages to be secured in lofty buildings. In his report for last year the Director of the Observatory gives a table showing the height to which one must ascend in order to have the mean temperature lowered one degree. It would of course be absurd to suppose that houses could be built to the requisite height to secure this advantage, but the point of the Astronomer's remarks to which we wish to draw attention is the following:—"Of course the fall of temperature within some ten or twenty feet of the ground is much greater, especially on a hot day," and in order to eliminate the effect of this the observations had to be taken at the same height above ground at both the upper and the lower station. What the fall may be in first ten or twenty feet the report does not state, but in view of the broad fact stated, it might possibly be found that an upper story in Queen's-road was actually cooler than a bungalow some distance up the hill, and the higher the story the further it is removed from miasmatic influences. Coolness and freedom from fever are important considerations.

The French cruiser *Primauguet* left here yesterday afternoon for Japan.

The British cruiser *Onslow*, Captain Dunlop, from Manila 10th inst., arrived here yesterday.

The visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending 17th inst., were 132 Europeans and 1,170 Chinese.

We note that the Salinger Opera Company arrived at Yokohama on the 7th inst. from Shanghai in the steamer *Kobukama Maru*.

The correspondent of a London paper writes:—"I learn that three young Englishmen, one an officer in the army, another a member of the British Consular Service, and the third a member of the Civil Service, have been engaged in accomplishing an adventurous journey on the Russo-Chinese frontier, to the north of Korea, and in obtaining information about a region which seems likely to be one of great importance. They returned to the frontier stations, and then crossed the frontier to the Chinese posts, travelling down the Korean frontier through Manchuria, reaching Mukden in the middle of December. With the exception of Russians, these gentlemen are the first Europeans who have visited this district, and their journey, which was kept secret, has caused much excitement among the Russian authorities in Eastern Siberia."

We have to acknowledge receipt of the first number of the *China Medical Missionary Journal*, the organ of the Medical Missionary Society of China. The publishers are Messrs. Kelly and Walsh. From a list of the Medical Missionaries in China, Korea, and Siam it appears there are seventy-nine engaged in the work. Thirty-three of whom are under the various Missionary Societies of Great Britain, and the remainder under those of the United States. Of the whole number fifteen are ladies, twelve single and three married, and all of whom have the exception of two married ladies, are under the American Societies. The new Magazine will serve as a medium of communication not only between the Medical Missionaries, but between doctors and patients, as we have the editors solicit contributions of articles and items from all medical practitioners in China, Korea, Japan, and Siam.

Lord Wolsey, in his article on "General Macmillan," says:—"If the mind be allowed to speculate on the course that events will take in countries to come, as they flow surely on with varying swiftness to the ocean of the unknown future, the influence which the result of this Confederation will soon be great. Think of what a power the re-United States will be in another century! Of what it will be in the twenty-first century of the Christian era! If, as many believe, China is destined to absorb all Asia and then to overrun Europe, may it not be in the possible future that Armageddon, the final contest between Heathendom and Christianity, may be fought out between China and North America? Had succession been victorious, it is tolerably certain that the United States would have broken up still further, and instead of the present magnificent and English-speaking empire, we should now see in its place a number of small powers with separate interests."

The following are the Orders of the Day for the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held on Friday, 22nd April, at 4 p.m.:—
(a) An Ordinance to enable the Trustees of the British Museum to sell and dispose of certain leasehold property within the colony of Hongkong.
(b) An Ordinance for the naturalization of Chao Kwoi Ying.
(c) An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Juries.
(d) To go into Committee on the following Bill:—
(1) An Ordinance authorizing the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to continue its incorporation for the further term of twenty-one years.
(2) An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(e) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(f) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(g) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(h) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.

The following are the Orders of the Day for the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held on Friday, 22nd April, at 4 p.m.:—
(a) An Ordinance to enable the Trustees of the British Museum to sell and dispose of certain leasehold property within the colony of Hongkong.
(b) An Ordinance for the naturalization of Chao Kwoi Ying.
(c) An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Juries.
(d) To go into Committee on the following Bill:—
(1) An Ordinance authorizing the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to continue its incorporation for the further term of twenty-one years.
(2) An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(e) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(f) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(g) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(h) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.

The following are the Orders of the Day for the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held on Friday, 22nd April, at 4 p.m.:—
(a) An Ordinance to enable the Trustees of the British Museum to sell and dispose of certain leasehold property within the colony of Hongkong.
(b) An Ordinance for the naturalization of Chao Kwoi Ying.
(c) An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Juries.
(d) To go into Committee on the following Bill:—
(1) An Ordinance authorizing the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to continue its incorporation for the further term of twenty-one years.
(2) An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(e) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(f) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(g) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(h) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.

The following are the Orders of the Day for the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held on Friday, 22nd April, at 4 p.m.:—
(a) An Ordinance to enable the Trustees of the British Museum to sell and dispose of certain leasehold property within the colony of Hongkong.
(b) An Ordinance for the naturalization of Chao Kwoi Ying.
(c) An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Juries.
(d) To go into Committee on the following Bill:—
(1) An Ordinance authorizing the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to continue its incorporation for the further term of twenty-one years.
(2) An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(e) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(f) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(g) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(h) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.

The following are the Orders of the Day for the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held on Friday, 22nd April, at 4 p.m.:—
(a) An Ordinance to enable the Trustees of the British Museum to sell and dispose of certain leasehold property within the colony of Hongkong.
(b) An Ordinance for the naturalization of Chao Kwoi Ying.
(c) An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Juries.
(d) To go into Committee on the following Bill:—
(1) An Ordinance authorizing the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to continue its incorporation for the further term of twenty-one years.
(2) An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(e) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(f) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(g) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(h) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.

The following are the Orders of the Day for the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held on Friday, 22nd April, at 4 p.m.:—
(a) An Ordinance to enable the Trustees of the British Museum to sell and dispose of certain leasehold property within the colony of Hongkong.
(b) An Ordinance for the naturalization of Chao Kwoi Ying.
(c) An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Juries.
(d) To go into Committee on the following Bill:—
(1) An Ordinance authorizing the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to continue its incorporation for the further term of twenty-one years.
(2) An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(e) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(f) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(g) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(h) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.

The following are the Orders of the Day for the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held on Friday, 22nd April, at 4 p.m.:—
(a) An Ordinance to enable the Trustees of the British Museum to sell and dispose of certain leasehold property within the colony of Hongkong.
(b) An Ordinance for the naturalization of Chao Kwoi Ying.
(c) An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Juries.
(d) To go into Committee on the following Bill:—
(1) An Ordinance authorizing the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to continue its incorporation for the further term of twenty-one years.
(2) An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(e) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(f) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(g) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(h) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.

The following are the Orders of the Day for the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held on Friday, 22nd April, at 4 p.m.:—
(a) An Ordinance to enable the Trustees of the British Museum to sell and dispose of certain leasehold property within the colony of Hongkong.
(b) An Ordinance for the naturalization of Chao Kwoi Ying.
(c) An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Juries.
(d) To go into Committee on the following Bill:—
(1) An Ordinance authorizing the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to continue its incorporation for the further term of twenty-one years.
(2) An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(e) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(f) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(g) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(h) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.

The following are the Orders of the Day for the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held on Friday, 22nd April, at 4 p.m.:—
(a) An Ordinance to enable the Trustees of the British Museum to sell and dispose of certain leasehold property within the colony of Hongkong.
(b) An Ordinance for the naturalization of Chao Kwoi Ying.
(c) An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Juries.
(d) To go into Committee on the following Bill:—
(1) An Ordinance authorizing the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to continue its incorporation for the further term of twenty-one years.
(2) An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(e) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(f) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(g) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(h) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.

The following are the Orders of the Day for the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held on Friday, 22nd April, at 4 p.m.:—
(a) An Ordinance to enable the Trustees of the British Museum to sell and dispose of certain leasehold property within the colony of Hongkong.
(b) An Ordinance for the naturalization of Chao Kwoi Ying.
(c) An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Juries.
(d) To go into Committee on the following Bill:—
(1) An Ordinance authorizing the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to continue its incorporation for the further term of twenty-one years.
(2) An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(e) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(f) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(g) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(h) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.

The following are the Orders of the Day for the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held on Friday, 22nd April, at 4 p.m.:—
(a) An Ordinance to enable the Trustees of the British Museum to sell and dispose of certain leasehold property within the colony of Hongkong.
(b) An Ordinance for the naturalization of Chao Kwoi Ying.
(c) An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Juries.
(d) To go into Committee on the following Bill:—
(1) An Ordinance authorizing the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to continue its incorporation for the further term of twenty-one years.
(2) An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(e) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(f) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(g) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.
(h) An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the further term of twenty-one years.

The Criminal Sessions will commence at the Supreme Court this morning at 10 o'clock.

"H.M.S. *Albatross*," with H. E. Adair, Captain, and a crew of 100, is expected to arrive at Singapore on the 7th inst. from their cruise to Batavia.

On Monday night at the City Hall the "Fun on the Bridge" Company gave their last performance to a crowded house. Several improvements and additions had been made, notably the introduction of a new set of "Prologues" to the concert on board the *British*. Mr. D'Almeida has rarely been in finer form than on Monday, and his singing of the "Torreador" from *Carmina* was one of the best he has done. Miss Fries's singing of "Stark to your mother, Tom" was one of her happiest efforts. Mr. Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation.

At the Court of Sessions, Mr. Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation.

At the Court of Sessions, Mr. Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation.

At the Court of Sessions, Mr. Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation.

At the Court of Sessions, Mr. Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation.

At the Court of Sessions, Mr. Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation.

At the Court of Sessions, Mr. Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation.

At the Court of Sessions, Mr. Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation.

At the Court of Sessions, Mr. Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation.

At the Court of Sessions, Mr. Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation.

At the Court of Sessions, Mr. Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation.

At the Court of Sessions, Mr. Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation.

At the Court of Sessions, Mr. Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation.

At the Court of Sessions, Mr. Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation.

At the Court of Sessions, Mr. Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation.

At the Court of Sessions, Mr. Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation.

At the Court of Sessions, Mr. Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation.

At the Court of Sessions, Mr. Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation, while Mr. Sheridan, Miss Livingston, and Miss Fries gave a most famous Irish recitation.

The last number of the *Journal of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* contains an interesting and valuable paper by Dr. D. J. Macgowan, from which we make the following extracts:—

MERCANTILE GUILDS.
The origin of Mercantile Guilds is scarcely known. The Constitution and By-laws of the Ningpo Guild at Ningbo, which, in a probable sense, for such institutions usually publish their constitution and by-laws, may be taken as a specimen of the kind. It was founded in 1170, and its members are all Chinese, and now they like those of the mandarin, and now they like those of the mandarin, and now they like those of the mandarin.

The origin of Mercantile Guilds is scarcely known. The Constitution and By-laws of the Ningpo Guild at Ningbo, which, in a probable sense, for such institutions usually publish their constitution and by-laws, may be taken as a specimen of the kind. It was founded in 1170, and its members are all Chinese, and now they like those of the mandarin, and now they like those of the mandarin, and now they like those of the mandarin.

The origin of Mercantile Guilds is scarcely known. The Constitution and By-laws of the Ningpo Guild at Ningbo, which, in a probable sense, for such institutions usually publish their constitution and by-laws, may be taken as a specimen of the kind. It was founded in 1170, and its members are all Chinese, and now they like those of the mandarin, and now they like those of the mandarin, and now they like those of the mandarin.

The origin of Mercantile Guilds is scarcely known. The Constitution and By-laws of the Ningpo Guild at Ningbo, which, in a probable sense, for such institutions usually publish their constitution and by-laws, may be taken as a specimen of the kind. It was founded in 1170, and its members are all Chinese, and now they like those of the mandarin, and now they like those of the mandarin, and now they like those of the mandarin.

The origin of Mercantile Guilds is scarcely known. The Constitution and By-laws of the Ningpo Guild at Ningbo, which, in a probable sense, for such institutions usually publish their constitution and by-laws, may be taken as a specimen of the kind. It was founded in 1170, and its members are all Chinese, and now they like those of the mandarin, and now they like those of the mandarin, and now they like those of the mandarin.

The origin of Mercantile Guilds is scarcely known. The Constitution and By-laws of the Ningpo Guild at Ningbo, which, in a probable sense, for such institutions usually publish their constitution and by-laws, may be taken as a specimen of the kind. It was founded in 1170, and its members are all Chinese, and now they like those of the mandarin, and now they like those of the mandarin, and now they like those of the mandarin.

The origin of Mercantile Guilds is scarcely known. The Constitution and By-laws of the Ningpo Guild at Ningbo, which, in a probable sense, for such institutions usually publish their constitution and by-laws, may be taken as a specimen of the kind. It was founded in 1170, and its members are all Chinese, and now they like those of the mandarin, and now they like those of the mandarin, and now they like those of the mandarin.

The origin of Mercantile Guilds is scarcely known. The Constitution and By-laws of the Ningpo Guild at Ningbo, which, in a probable sense, for such institutions usually publish their constitution and by-laws, may be taken as a specimen of the kind. It was founded in 1170, and its members are all Chinese, and now they like those of the mandarin, and now they like those of the mandarin, and now they like those of the mandarin.

The origin of Mercantile Guilds is scarcely known. The Constitution and By-laws of the Ningpo Guild at Ningbo, which, in a probable sense, for such institutions usually publish their constitution and by-laws, may be taken as a specimen of the kind. It was founded in 1170, and its members are all Chinese, and now they like those of the mandarin, and now they like those of the mandarin, and now they like those of the mandarin.

The origin of Mercantile Guilds is scarcely known. The Constitution and By-laws of the Ningpo Guild at Ningbo, which, in a probable sense, for such institutions usually publish their constitution and by-laws, may be taken as a specimen of the kind. It was founded in 1170, and its members are all Chinese, and now they like those of the mandarin, and now they like those of the mandarin, and now they like those of the mandarin.

The origin of Mercantile Guilds is scarcely known. The Constitution and By-laws of the Ningpo Guild at Ningbo, which, in a probable sense, for such institutions usually publish their constitution and by-laws, may be taken as a specimen of the kind. It was founded in 1170, and its members are all Chinese, and now they like those of the mandarin, and now they like those of the mandarin, and now they like those of the mandarin.

The origin of Mercantile Guilds is scarcely known. The Constitution and By-laws of the Ningpo Guild at Ningbo, which, in a probable sense, for such institutions usually publish their constitution and by-laws, may be taken as a specimen of the kind. It was founded in 1170, and its members are all Chinese, and now they like those of the mandarin, and now they like those of the mandarin, and now they like those of the mandarin.

The origin of Mercantile Guilds is scarcely known. The Constitution and By-laws of the Ningpo Guild at Ningbo, which, in a probable sense, for such institutions usually publish their constitution and by-laws, may be taken as a specimen of the kind. It was founded in 1170, and its members are all Chinese, and now they like those of the mandarin, and now they like those of the mandarin, and now they like those of the mandarin.

The origin of Mercantile Guilds is scarcely known. The Constitution and

